

# Oncology Nursing™

U P D A T E

**LUNG CANCER EDITION**

## Clinical Investigator and Nursing Perspectives on the Management of Common Cancers

### FACULTY INTERVIEWS

Kelly EH Goodwin, MSN, RN, ANP-BC

Heather Wakelee, MD

Mark A Socinski, MD

Beth Eaby-Sandy, MSN, CRNP, OCN

Corey J Langer, MD

### EDITOR

Neil Love, MD

### CONTENTS

2 Audio CDs



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# *Oncology Nursing Update Lung Cancer Edition*

## A Continuing Nursing Education Audio Series

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### OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Lung cancer is one of the most rapidly evolving fields in oncology nursing and is a major public health concern. In 2015, lung cancer will culminate in 221,200 new cases and an estimated 158,040 deaths in the United States. Progress in the screening, prevention and treatment of this disease has been limited, and approximately 85% of patients who develop lung cancer will die of it. Traditional chemotherapy, surgery and radiation therapy have had a modest effect on long-term outcomes. However, the advent of novel therapies has led to recent improvements in disease-free and overall survival in select patient populations. Additionally, published results from ongoing clinical trials lead to the continual emergence of new therapeutic agents and changes in the use of existing treatments. To provide oncology nurses with the current and necessary information to address the disparate needs of patients with lung cancer, the *Oncology Nursing Update* audio series employs one-on-one interviews with medical oncologists and nurses who are experts in this disease. Upon completion of this CNE activity, oncology nurses should be able to formulate up-to-date and more complete approaches to the care of patients with lung cancer.

### PURPOSE STATEMENT

To present the most current research developments and to provide the perspectives of nurse practitioners and clinical investigators on the diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer.

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Discuss the benefits and risks associated with systemic therapies used in the evidence-based treatment of lung cancer, including chemotherapy regimens and targeted biologic treatments.
- Develop a plan of care to manage the side effects associated with these therapies to support quality of life and continuation of treatment.
- Recall the scientific rationale for the ongoing investigation of novel agents or immunotherapeutic approaches in lung cancer, and counsel appropriately selected patients about study participation.
- Establish an evidence-based approach to the selection of induction and maintenance biologic therapy and/or chemotherapy for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).
- Assess emerging research on the benefits of early palliative care for patients with metastatic NSCLC, and integrate this information, where appropriate, into patient consultations.

### ACCREDITATION STATEMENT

Research To Practice is accredited as a provider of continuing nursing education by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

### CREDIT DESIGNATION STATEMENT

This educational activity for 2.6 contact hours is provided by Research To Practice during the period of May 2015 through May 2016.

### FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION

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FACULTY INTERVIEWS



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**3 Heather Wakelee, MD**

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Stanford Cancer Institute  
Stanford, California



**4 Mark A Socinski, MD**

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**4 Beth Eaby-Sandy, MSN, CRNP, OCN**

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**4 Corey J Langer, MD**

Director of Thoracic Oncology  
Abramson Cancer Center  
Professor of Medicine  
Perelman School of Medicine  
University of Pennsylvania  
Vice Chair, Radiation Therapy Oncology Group  
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**5 SELECT PUBLICATIONS**

**6 POST-TEST**

**7 EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM**

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## EDITOR



**Neil Love, MD**  
Research To Practice  
Miami, Florida

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## Interview with Kelly EH Goodwin, MSN, RN, ANP-BC

### Tracks 1-15

- Track 1 Case discussion:** A 64-year-old former light smoker with acute shortness of breath is diagnosed with exon 19 EGFR mutation-positive metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung
- Track 2** Management of side effects associated with EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs)
- Track 3** Efficacy and tolerability of erlotinib for advanced EGFR-mutant non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
- Track 4** Benefits of early palliative care
- Track 5** Counseling patients with metastatic lung cancer about the future
- Track 6** Cognitive behavioral therapy to assist patients with advanced lung cancer
- Track 7** Importance of maintaining quality of life for patients with an incurable cancer
- Track 8** Dealing with stress, burnout and grief in the practice of oncology
- Track 9** Clinical experience with third-generation EGFR TKIs
- Track 10 Case discussion:** A 58-year-old never smoker with newly diagnosed Stage IV ALK-rearranged adenocarcinoma of the lung receives crizotinib
- Track 11** Side effects associated with crizotinib
- Track 12** Developing coping strategies for patients with metastatic lung cancer
- Track 13** Approach to dealing with the children of patients with a terminal illness
- Track 14** Activity of second-generation ALK inhibitors
- Track 15** Clinical experience with ceritinib in patients with crizotinib-resistant ALK-rearranged NSCLC

## Interview with Heather Wakelee, MD

### Tracks 1-17

- Track 1 Case discussion:** A 54-year-old never smoker with Stage IV EGFR mutation-positive adenocarcinoma of the lung experiences disease progression after 9 months of erlotinib therapy
- Track 2** Incidence of targetable mutations — EGFR, ALK — in patients with adenocarcinoma of the lung
- Track 3** Communicating the potential side effects of erlotinib and afatinib
- Track 4** Correlation between occurrence of skin rash and erlotinib efficacy in NSCLC
- Track 5** Assessing response to erlotinib for EGFR-mutant lung cancer
- Track 6** Side effects of whole brain versus stereotactic radiation therapy
- Track 7** Use of bevacizumab in patients with NSCLC and brain metastases
- Track 8** Counseling patients with metastatic NSCLC regarding side effects associated with chemotherapy
- Track 9** Continuation maintenance versus switch maintenance for advanced NSCLC
- Track 10** Tolerability of maintenance pemetrexed and/or bevacizumab
- Track 11 Case discussion:** A 72-year-old former heavy smoker with metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the lung whose disease progresses on carboplatin/gemcitabine
- Track 12** Benefits and risks of gemcitabine versus a taxane for squamous cell lung cancer
- Track 13** Rationale for the use of anti-PD-1 and anti-PD-L1 antibodies in lung cancer
- Track 14** Immune checkpoint inhibitors in lung cancer
- Track 15 Case discussion:** A 51-year-old nonsmoker who received multiple lines of therapy for EGFR wild-type adenocarcinoma of the lung whose disease is now found to harbor an ALK rearrangement
- Track 16** Efficacy and side effects of the second-generation ALK inhibitor ceritinib in ALK-positive NSCLC
- Track 17** Initiating treatment with targeted therapy versus chemotherapy for patients who require a rapid response

## Interview with Mark A Socinski, MD

### Tracks 1-14

- Track 1** **Case discussion:** A 65-year-old former smoker with EGFR-mutant adenocarcinoma of the lung who experiences disease progression on erlotinib and receives rociletinib on a clinical trial
- Track 2** Educating patients about the dermatologic and gastrointestinal toxicities of EGFR TKIs
- Track 3** Counseling patients about the prognosis of EGFR mutation-positive metastatic lung cancer
- Track 4** Activity of novel third-generation EGFR TKIs
- Track 5** Efficacy of rociletinib (CO-1686) for EGFR-mutant NSCLC
- Track 6** Therapeutic options for patients with disease progression on first-generation EGFR TKIs
- Track 7** **Case discussion:** A 55-year-old patient with pan-wild-type metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung and right hemiparesis experiences a dramatic response to corticosteroids and whole brain radiation therapy
- Track 8** Safety of bevacizumab in patients with NSCLC and brain metastases
- Track 9** Contraindications to the use of bevacizumab in patients with metastatic NSCLC
- Track 10** Tolerability of bevacizumab maintenance therapy for advanced NSCLC
- Track 11** Approach to choice of chemotherapeutic agents for combination with bevacizumab
- Track 12** Selection and duration of maintenance therapy in patients with advanced lung cancer
- Track 13** **Case discussion:** A 64-year-old smoker with metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the lung experiences stable disease on carboplatin/nanoparticle albumin-bound (*nab*) paclitaxel
- Track 14** Administration schedule and safety profile of *nab* paclitaxel versus solvent-based paclitaxel

## Interview with Beth Eaby-Sandy, MSN, CRNP, OCN and Corey J Langer, MD

### Tracks 1-8

- Track 1** **Case discussion:** A 72-year-old heavy smoker with advanced squamous cell lung carcinoma receives carboplatin/*nab* paclitaxel after disease progression on chemoradiation therapy
- Track 2** Improved response rates and tolerability with *nab* paclitaxel in the treatment of advanced NSCLC
- Track 3** Positive effects of early palliative care for patients with metastatic lung cancer
- Track 4** Family support for patients undergoing treatment for metastatic lung cancer
- Track 5** Management of bone metastases in patients with metastatic NSCLC
- Track 6** Role of immunotherapy in lung cancer
- Track 7** Efficacy and tolerability of anti-PD-1 and anti-PD-L1 antibodies in NSCLC
- Track 8** Ramucirumab in combination with docetaxel for the treatment of metastatic NSCLC with disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy

## SELECT PUBLICATIONS

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- Friboulet L et al. **The ALK inhibitor ceritinib overcomes crizotinib resistance in non-small cell lung cancer.** *Cancer Discov* 2014;4(6):662-73.
- Garon EB et al. **Ramucirumab plus docetaxel versus placebo plus docetaxel for second-line treatment of stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer after disease progression on platinum-based therapy (REVEL): A multicentre, double-blind, randomised phase 3 trial.** *Lancet* 2014;384(9944):665-73.
- Garon EB et al. **Safety and clinical activity of MK-3475 in previously treated patients (pts) with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).** *Proc ASCO* 2014;**Abstract 8020**.
- Gettinger SN et al. **First-line nivolumab (anti-PD-1; BMS-936558, ONO-4538) monotherapy in advanced NSCLC: Safety, efficacy, and correlation of outcomes with PD-L1 status.** *Proc ASCO* 2014;**Abstract 8024**.
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- Janne PA et al. **Clinical activity of the mutant-selective EGFR inhibitor AZD9291 in patients (pts) with EGFR inhibitor-resistant non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).** *Proc ASCO* 2014;**Abstract 8009**.
- Lacouture ME et al. **Clinical practice guidelines for the prevention and treatment of EGFR inhibitor-associated dermatologic toxicities.** *Support Care Cancer* 2011;19(8):1079-95.
- Patel JD et al. **PointBreak: A randomized phase III study of pemetrexed plus carboplatin and bevacizumab followed by maintenance pemetrexed and bevacizumab versus paclitaxel plus carboplatin and bevacizumab followed by maintenance bevacizumab in patients with stage IIIB or IV nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31(34):4349-57.
- Paz-Ares LG et al. **PARAMOUNT: Final overall survival results of the phase III study of maintenance pemetrexed versus placebo immediately after induction treatment with pemetrexed plus cisplatin for advanced nonsquamous non-small-cell lung cancer.** *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31(23):2895-902.
- Pirl WF et al. **Depression and survival in metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: Effects of early palliative care.** *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30(12):1310-5.
- Ramalingam S et al. **Phase II study of nivolumab (anti-PD-1, BMS-936558, ONO-4538) in patients with advanced, refractory squamous non-small cell lung cancer.** Multidisciplinary Symposium in Thoracic Oncology 2014;**Abstract LB2**.
- Rizvi NA et al. **Safety and response with nivolumab (anti-PD-1; BMS-936558, ONO-4538) plus erlotinib in patients (pts) with epidermal growth factor receptor mutant (EGFR MT) advanced NSCLC.** *Proc ASCO* 2014;**Abstract 8022**.
- Sequist L et al. **First-in-human evaluation of CO-1686, an irreversible, highly selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor of mutations of EGFR (activating and T790M).** *Proc ASCO* 2014;**Abstract 8010**.
- Shaw AT et al. **Ceritinib in ALK-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2014;370(13):1189-97.
- Shaw AT et al. **Crizotinib versus chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2013;368(25):2385-94.
- Socinski MA et al. **Safety and efficacy analysis by histology of weekly nab-paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin as first-line therapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer.** *Ann Oncol* 2013;24(9):2390-6.
- Socinski MA et al. **Weekly nab-paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin versus solvent-based paclitaxel plus carboplatin as first-line therapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: Final results of a phase III trial.** *J Clin Oncol* 2012;30(17):2055-62.
- Temel JS et al. **Early palliative care for patients with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer.** *N Engl J Med* 2010;363(8):733-42.
- Yang JCH et al. **Overall survival (OS) in patients (pts) with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring common (del19/L858R) epidermal growth factor receptor mutations (EGFR mut): Pooled analysis of two large open-label phase III studies (LUX-Lung 3 [LL3] and LUX-Lung 6 [LL6]) comparing afatinib with chemotherapy (CT).** *Proc ASCO* 2014;**Abstract 8004**.

**QUESTIONS (PLEASE CIRCLE ANSWER):**

1. Which of the following are contraindications to the use of bevacizumab?
  - a. Squamous cell histology
  - b. Recent hemoptysis
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Neither a nor b
  
2. Which of the following ALK inhibitors is approved by the FDA for the treatment of ALK-positive lung cancer?
  - a. Crizotinib
  - b. Ceritinib
  - c. Alectinib
  - d. Both a and b
  - e. All of the above
  
3. The mechanism of action of rociletinib (CO-1686) is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. ALK inhibitor
  - b. Irreversible EGFR TKI
  - c. KRAS inhibitor
  - d. MET inhibitor
  - e. Immune checkpoint inhibitor
  
4. The evaluation of *nab* paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin versus solvent-based paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin for patients with advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the lung indicated \_\_\_\_\_ in patients who received *nab* paclitaxel/carboplatin.
  - a. Greater efficacy, improved tolerability
  - b. Less efficacy, improved tolerability
  
5. Which of the following side effects is of concern when counseling patients with NSCLC who are about to initiate treatment with erlotinib?
  - a. Trichomegaly of the eyelashes
  - b. Diarrhea
  - c. Rash
  - d. All of the above
  
6. Side effects associated with the use of rociletinib (CO-1686) include dysgeusia, alopecia and muscle spasms.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
7. The Phase III PointBreak trial evaluating carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab followed by bevacizumab maintenance therapy versus carboplatin/pemetrexed/bevacizumab followed by pemetrexed/bevacizumab maintenance therapy demonstrated a statistically significant difference in overall survival between the 2 arms.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
8. Benefits of the addition of early palliative care to primary therapy for patients with metastatic NSCLC include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Development of coping skills
  - b. Improved management of symptoms
  - c. Increase in overall survival
  - d. All of the above



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**PART 1 — Please tell us about your experience with this educational activity**

**How would you characterize your level of knowledge on the following topics?**

4 = Excellent    3 = Good    2 = Adequate    1 = Suboptimal

	<b>BEFORE</b>	<b>AFTER</b>
Long-term care of patients with EGFR-activating mutations	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Clinical strategies to prevent and manage EGFR TKI-associated dermatotoxicities	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Role of ceritinib for patients with ALK-positive lung cancer that progresses on crizotinib	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Rational integration of <i>nab</i> paclitaxel into the treatment of NSCLC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Mechanism of action of, toxicities with and FDA approval of ramucirumab	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
Emerging role of immunotherapeutic approaches in the management of NSCLC	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1

**Practice Setting:**

- Academic center/medical school   
  Community cancer center/hospital   
  Group practice  
 Solo practice   
  Government (eg, VA)   
  Other (please specify).....

**Approximately how many new patients with lung cancer do you see per year?** ..... patients

**Was the activity evidence based, fair, balanced and free from commercial bias?**

- Yes     No

If no, please explain: .....

**Will this activity help you improve patient care?**

- Yes     No     Not applicable

If yes, how will it help you improve patient care? .....

**Did the activity meet your educational needs and expectations?**

- Yes     No

If no, please explain: .....

**Please respond to the following learning objectives (LOs) by circling the appropriate selection:**

4 = Yes    3 = Will consider    2 = No    1 = Already doing    N/M = LO not met    N/A = Not applicable

**As a result of this activity, I will be able to:**

- Discuss the benefits and risks associated with systemic therapies used in the evidence-based treatment of lung cancer, including chemotherapy regimens and targeted biologic treatments. .... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Develop a plan of care to manage the side effects associated with these therapies to support quality of life and continuation of treatment. .... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Recall the scientific rationale for the ongoing investigation of novel agents or immunotherapeutic approaches in lung cancer, and counsel appropriately selected patients about study participation. .... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Establish an evidence-based approach to the selection of induction and maintenance biologic therapy and/or chemotherapy for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). .... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A
- Assess emerging research on the benefits of early palliative care for patients with metastatic NSCLC, and integrate this information, where appropriate, into patient consultations. .... 4 3 2 1 N/M N/A

**EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CREDIT FORM (continued)**

**What other practice changes will you make or consider making as a result of this activity?**

.....

.....

**What additional information or training do you need on the activity topics or other oncology-related topics?**

.....

.....

**Additional comments about this activity:**

.....

.....

**As part of our ongoing, continuous quality-improvement effort, we conduct postactivity follow-up surveys to assess the impact of our educational interventions on professional practice. Please indicate your willingness to participate in such a survey.**

- Yes, I am willing to participate in a follow-up survey.
- No, I am not willing to participate in a follow-up survey.

**PART 2 — Please tell us about the faculty and editor for this educational activity**

	4 = Excellent	3 = Good	2 = Adequate	1 = Suboptimal				
<b>Faculty</b>	<b>Knowledge of subject matter</b>				<b>Effectiveness as an educator</b>			
Kelly EH Goodwin, MSN, RN, ANP-BC	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Heather Wakelee, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Mark A Socinski, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Beth Eaby-Sandy, MSN, CRNP, OCN	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Corey J Langer, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
<b>Editor</b>	<b>Knowledge of subject matter</b>				<b>Effectiveness as an educator</b>			
Neil Love, MD	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1

**Please recommend additional faculty for future activities:**

.....

**Other comments about the faculty and editor for this activity:**

.....

.....

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Name: ..... Specialty: .....

Professional Designation:

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# Oncology Nursing<sup>™</sup>

U P D A T E

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